

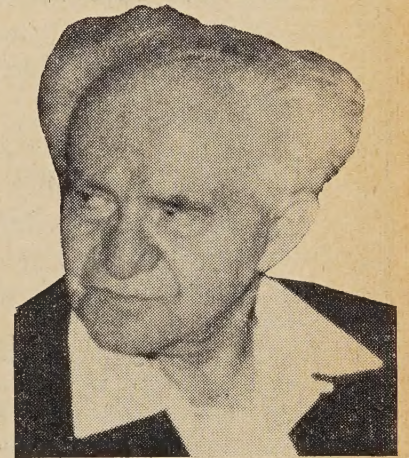
JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. IX, No. 44

OCTOBER 28, 1960

Ninepence

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!



*Has the time
come to call a
halt to the
Lavon Affair?*

PAGES 4-6

Policy, not Party!

25th ZIONIST CONGRESS ELECTIONS

You can make sure that your opinion counts by casting your vote this Sunday, October 30th for the Zionist Federation—General Zionist List No. 1.

This way you will ensure that British Zionists, not party interests, will represent you at Congress.

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COMMENT

BRITAIN AND EGYPT: WHAT KIND OF DEAL?

Something very curious happened in London and Washington last week. During the early part of the week there was no sign of any break in the firm Anglo-American front against giving any open encouragement to the candidature of the United Arab Republic for a seat on the Security Council. And then suddenly, in mid-week, there came the somersault. From Washington there came an apologetic explanation that since there was no other candidate for this regional seat on the Security Council, the United Arab Republic was the only choice, and the United States would do nothing to challenge this.

But this somersault in Washington, it turned out, was only the beginning. It was followed almost at once by a similar turn-about in London. It had been clear after the Nasser-Macmillan talks in New York at the beginning of this month, that little progress had been made towards a formalisation of Anglo-Egyptian relations. The British Government had not been prepared to submit to President Nasser's conditions for a return to full diplomatic relations. The price which President Nasser demanded was the cancellation of British commitments for the sale of military supplies to Israel.

* * *

The question which immediately arises, therefore, is what happened that made it possible for the Foreign Office to advise the press that full diplomatic relations would be resumed with the United Arab Republic on November 15, and that Harold Beeley would be Britain's Ambassador in Cairo? There is no evidence that the British Government has paid the price demanded by Nasser; the commitments to supply Israel with specified equipment have not been changed. It would be wrong therefore to conclude that the deal with Nasser has been made at Israel's expense.

Yet there clearly was a deal; all the circumstances surrounding the announcements in Washington, London and Cairo show this very clearly. But a deal about what? What kind of inducement did the western powers hold out to President Nasser, and what did he offer them in return? As so often happens in cases such as this, the clue to the situation was provided by Cairo: the British were to permit the Egyptians to open consulates in the Persian Gulf states and, so the Cairo spokesman told our correspondent, there were to be no

more British press campaigns against Nasser—especially over the Jordanian question.

Now why did the British Government accept these, on the face of it, shameful conditions? Has Mr. Macmillan's Government, egged on by the State Department, really abandoned King Hussein to his fate? Somehow we do not believe this, because it would not make sense. On the contrary, it would appear that the opposite is true, that President Nasser has assured Her Majesty's Government and the United States Administration that he will not take any violent steps against the Hussein régime in Jordan, and will also abandon his press and radio campaign, if the Jordanians stop their attacks on Nasser and incitement of the Syrians.

* * *

The resumption of full diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic was therefore to be part of a much larger settlement of Middle Eastern affairs designed to bring about a general *détente*. But all is far from settled yet. It is symptomatic of President Nasser's brittle position, especially in Syria, that, in order to bring about an easing of tensions, he has to preach war, annexation and murder, and to fire public opinion to a pitch of aggressive enthusiasm as a preliminary to "peace." This was to be his alibi to prove that he was not selling out.

But when there was some mild remonstrance from London that this anti-Hussein campaign was going a little far and was not included in the deal for a seat in the Security Council or the exchange of ambassadors, Cairo's reply was brutal. If there is any more public criticism of Nasser in British newspapers, the deal is off, the press and radio warned; and if the British Government still considers that it has an interest in Hussein's continued independence, then there can be no new deal. That was the tone of the Cairo press the day after the British papers had carried their inspired reports that all outstanding differences had been settled. So, the question that now arises is whether they have, in fact, been settled; whether President Nasser is really prepared to keep his part of the bargain, or whether he has not been shrewdly stringing the British and Americans along while making sure of his seat on the Security Council. It may be, after all, too soon for Mr. Beeley to book his passage to Cairo.

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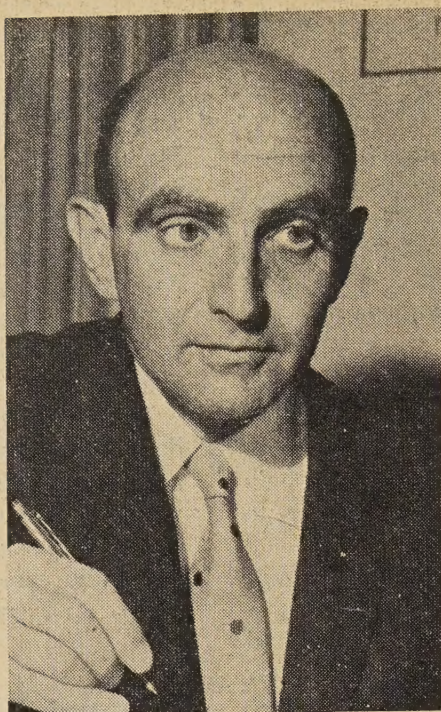
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BEN-GURION'S CONFIDENCE

"NO LEVANTINISM IN ISRAEL" —KNESSET WARNED

In a speech which alternately looked back to the beginnings of the State and then cast ahead into the years to come, Premier Ben-Gurion outlined the broad lines of Government policy, when he opened the new Knesset session on Monday.

He paid particular attention to the qualitative development of the younger generations. They had to pass on to them the moral and intellectual standards that are current in the Defence Forces, for failure would produce a greater danger than either Nasser or Kassem; it would give rise to Israeli Levantinism.

But Premier Ben-Gurion was confident that they would overcome this danger. He quoted the example of Dimona which had risen from sand and nothing into a flourishing town of North African and Moroccan immigrants.

New Negev plan: He cited the growth of Israeli industry in a decade. Then it gave employment to 73,000 and now to 165,000. Dead Sea output of potash and related minerals had risen from 250,000 tons in 1949 to 675,000 this year.

And Israel's Arabs had shared in this growth. They had increased during this decade from 145,000 to 230,000. Their

irrigated areas had increased threefold, their agricultural produce had doubled and their death rate was lower than in any Arab country.

But it was the Negev that still fires Ben-Gurion's imagination. They are to spend another £300 millions there, half by the Government and half from private enterprise. And they had to make the Negev fit for another 200,000 Israelis to live and work there.

Beigin opened the debate. Hazan of Mapam followed. Neither was interested in Ben-Gurion's plans for the Negev or the future. Both wanted to talk about the Lavon affair. And the Knesset sat up and listened intently. There was no mistaking what it was the members had come to hear, and to speak about.

LAVON—A TACTICAL WITHDRAWAL

SHARETT FINDS A FORMULA

from our correspondents in Jerusalem
and Tel Aviv

By Wednesday morning the confusion, and absurdity, of the whole Lavon affair had reached its climax. First, there came an involved statement from Sharett. This absolved Lavon of responsibility for the so-called security mishap in 1954.

But, continued Sharett's statement, even if he had known in 1955 what he knows now, he would still have accepted Lavon's resignation as Minister of Defence because of the bad blood which existed in the Defence Ministry at the time, and because of Lavon's insistence that Shimon Peres, his Director-General, should be compelled to resign.

Before the puzzled public could quite understand the implications of Sharett's two-handed announcement, it received a further shock. In a statement in *Davar* on Wednesday morning, Pinhas Lavon announced that the wrong done to him had been corrected by Sharett's statement.

"All the time," he said, I had only one demand, namely, to establish on the basis of new evidence that I was not responsible for a certain action. With the statement by the then Premier Sharett, I regard the so-called Lavon affair as closed."

Mapai's audible relief: There was no mistaking the public relief at the thought that this unfortunate discussion with its charges and counter-charges would now come to an end. The sigh of relief which rose from the Mapai headquarters was almost audible at the other end of town. But observers who have been living close to the affair this past month were less

inclined to subscribe to this anticipated happy ending.

It was not that simple. A second look at the Lavon statement, for which Sharett had prepared the ground, suggested that this was not so much a rehabilitation of Lavon as a tactical withdrawal under strong enemy fire.

For, in fact, Lavon's campaign had misfired. The rehabilitation which he had demanded four weeks ago "from the government" has come neither from the Government nor from Ben-Gurion.

Not on speaking terms: The charge which Lavon had launched two weeks ago against Peres and Dayan, that they had conspired with other officers at the Defence Ministry against Lavon, has not been sustained. On the contrary, Premier Ben-Gurion has emphasised that Lavon's resignation had nothing to do with the "security mishap."

Lavon resigned, it is now known, because he wanted Peres dismissed, because his relations with Dayan had reached a point where the Minister of Defence and the Chief-of-Staff were barely on speaking terms, and in which his Director-General had to say that he was not a good minister. And Sharett, who was and is no political admirer of either Peres or Dayan, supported them against Lavon.

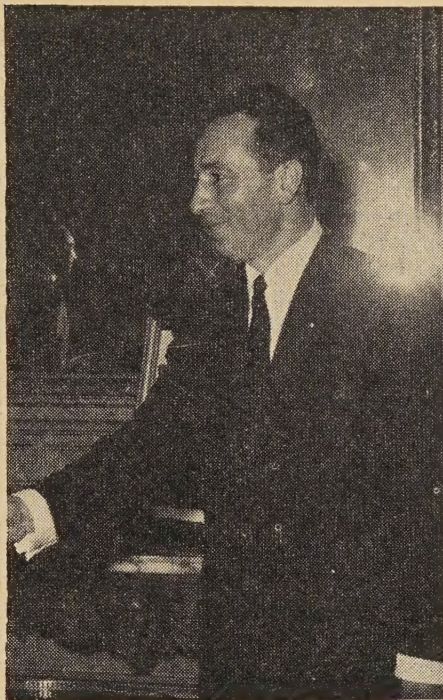
In a sense, therefore, the security-mishap was only one facet of the clash between Lavon and Peres and Dayan. What is so significant in retrospect over the past four weeks, is how it came to occupy the centre of the stage in this Lavon affair.

Who provided the evidence: It was not Lavon's search for rehabilitation (as he later presented it) that produced the new evidence; it was, in fact, the energetic and ruthless investigation by the Defence Ministry—which has extended over many months—which finally turned up the new evidence which was the subject of study by the special committee appointed at Ben-Gurion's request.

It was Ben-Gurion who made the result of these investigations available to Lavon because he was Defence Minister at the time. But it seems to have been overlooked that there has never been the slightest public suggestion that Lavon was "directly" responsible for the security failure in 1954.

This is why Ben-Gurion maintained that since he had not been accused, Lavon could not be rehabilitated on that question.

Lavon challenges Ben-Gurion's leadership: But what is not clear is to what extent the Sharett-Lavon declarations has really settled the deeper issues behind the affair. Lavon's attack on Ben-Gurion in



PERES
A hand from Sharett

the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee has been "leaked" by Lavon's friends to all the papers. His accusations against Peres and Dayan have been similarly made public.

For two distinct issues—it has now become clear—were part of the Lavon campaign. The main issue was an attack on the new Mapai figures Dayan and Peres; but in reality it was aimed at Ben-Gurion. It was, in effect, the first determined attempt to change the party leadership since the establishment of the State.

"Don't underrate Lavon": The new factor in the situation was the additional evidence with which Ben-Gurion had provided Lavon. This, he evidently felt, could be made to tarnish the whole Ben-Gurion establishment. And in this attempt to mix up the issues, Lavon came up against Ben-Gurion's superb handling of the affair.

But Lavon is not an opponent to be underrated. Next to Ben-Gurion he is probably the ablest politician in Israel. By this week, especially after Peres's evidence before the Knesset committee, Lavon understood that he had not succeeded. He also recognised the public's growing impatience with the "affair."

So on Wednesday morning, he struck his colours, but in such a way as to win as much public sympathy as possible. He appeared as the wronged man to whom justice had been done, and as the party in the dispute who was ready now to forgive and forget.

Impact on Mapai: But events have gone beyond the point of return. In the Cabinet, the Progressive Minister of Justice has proposed that a small Cabinet Committee should consider whether further investigation of the circumstances of the security-mishap in 1954 is necessary and desirable.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee proposes to go on considering the wider aspects of the affair, and the senior officer who was said by the Attorney-General to have known of the subordination of one of his officers, has challenged the conclusion and demands a judicial enquiry by the Chief-of-Staff.

There is therefore no sign that the Lavon affair has really ended. All that has happened is that it seems to be entering a new phase. But the damage it has done inside the country is hard to estimate; and what it will do to Mapai as a united party is also still not discernible.

All that one can see is the gulf which Lavon has opened in the party. Whether Ben-Gurion can close it again, or whether there must be a showdown, is not yet clear. It will need something more than Sharett's formula.

Attorney-general's conclusions: Against this background, the actual findings of the Attorney-General Gideon Hausner, to whom Ben-Gurion referred the Cohn committee's finding, assume a purely judicial aspect. He identifies two officers by initials only as responsible for misdemeanour.

The senior officer has been suspended by the Chief-of-Staff pending further enquiries. But the big question now is whether it will be possible to separate this straight judicial question from Lavon's political and press campaign against Ben-Gurion.

There is an uneasy feeling about that the last has not been heard of the link between the two.

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ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

HAS THE TIME COME TO CALL A HALT TO THE "LAVON AFFAIR"?

After Allenby had occupied Jerusalem in 1917, he asked an officer on his staff to prepare a succinct historical guide to the conquests of Palestine through forty centuries. It would, he thought, provide useful signposts for the future. It did:

One of the recurring themes of Allenby's officer was that the independence of Israel was more often jeopardised and lost, not because of the enemies without, but because of the dissensions within—among the parties and factions in the country. He makes his point in a telling passage describing the preparations for the war with the Romans:

"What had been happening in Jerusalem itself," he asks, "had the Jews been emulating Hezekiah, and, in view of the imminent storm, been improving the fortifications of the city and preparing to withstand the siege? Had they sunk all petty differences in order that the foe might be met with a united front? Far from it. During all this time the city had been torn asunder by internal dissension. No less than three distinct factions were at first engaged in this mad civil war..."

There is no need to labour the point. Nothing in the 12 years since 1948 has become Israel so ill, and has so grievously damaged her name among her friends as the present Lavon affair. It is assuming dimensions which are out of all proportion to the original issue, and it is devel-

oping some features which are of the gravest import to world Jewry as much as to the Israelis. At a time when leading Israeli statesmen have emphasised that they consider themselves as much Jews as Israelis (and therefore claim to participate in the Congress elections in the Diaspora), Diaspora Jewry are as deeply concerned as the Israelis. This is not a private Israeli matter; it affects Jews the world over who have the good name of Israel at heart.

* * *

Two things need to be said at the outset, and Mr. Sharett has said one of them after his evidence before the Knesset committee. The mysterious cause at the heart of the affair which has been described as "the security disaster" is of a nature which precludes the Government or the Defence Forces from discussing it openly and fully without greatly enlarging the area of the disaster. As Mr. Sharett put it, "if we cannot have secrecy, then the only thing is to say nothing."

Had Mr. Lavon, or the newspapers who took up his opening gambit, spoken or written in this country (or in most western countries) as have Lavon's supporters and most of the Israeli papers, they would have had the Official Secrets Act down on their heads like a ton of bricks—and rightly so. What happens to Cabinet government if every disgruntled

minister can make public his version of the proceedings? And what nonsense it is for the Knesset Security Committee to meet in private and hear confidential information, if the record becomes available to the press within a matter of hours? And it is all the worse if the record is not all that accurate. Compare this orgy of publicity in Israel, for example, with the dignified silence and restraint of Hore-Belisha.

A similar absence of all sense of proportion has been displayed over the alleged false evidence and supposed forgeries by two officers. This is a shocking business, if it is true. But it is not the end of the world, nor does it necessarily reflect on the remaining 248,998 officers and men of the Israel Defence Forces. I have lately been studying the Swiss Army during the War and there were many more shocking things that happened then. But they were not blazoned across the newspapers and brought into great public debates. The accused were charged and brought before a military court, and those found guilty were sentenced. And no one accused the Swiss of failing in their democratic duties.

* * *

What is quite wrong is to have secret trials, partly revealed names and second-hand press publicity. What is even worse is that this kind of secret trial should be used for political ends. Mr. Lavon is entitled to challenge Mr. Ben-Gurion's leadership; he is entitled to question the wisdom and even the ability of Messrs. Peres and Dayan. He has the ability and the means at his disposal to do so. But when a purely internal party issue is extended to involve Israel's armed forces and even her good name, then it becomes the duty of Israel's friends in world Jewry to call a halt.

It it were a straightforward public issue which could be settled by a public enquiry, then that would be the obvious way out, but since—as Mr. Sharett has made clear—it is not that kind of question, the only thing which remains is to close it in a dignified and judicious manner.

The courts of law and army should be able to deal with any infringement of discipline or army regulations or the law. For the rest, there remains the political clash between Mr. Lavon and Mr. Ben-Gurion. How they settle this is for them to decide—so long as it is fought out on the political issues of 1960, and not at the expense of the unfortunate victims of the "security disaster" of 1954—and of world Jewry's goodwill for Israel. Enough is enough.

Jon Kimche



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EGYPT

NEW KIND OF COLLUSION

DOUBTS ABOUT RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Even as President Nasser returned last week from his whirlwind speaking tour of Syria, where he had denounced Hussein, the "hireling King" of Jordan, in every Syrian city from Latakia to Damascus, there were new and troubling developments in the deteriorating relations between Cairo and Amman.

Though the clamour about the "martyr's death" of the Syrian pilot-officer Adnan Madany had finally died down somewhat, an air clash between Israeli and U.A.R. jets, plus reported overflights of Syrian villages by Jordanian aircraft were used by press and radio as illustrations of the "collusion" between Amman and Tel Aviv.

Authorised sources here said that no defensive action was taken against the Jordanian intruders. "They were allowed to flee because they flew an Arab flag," *Al-Akhbar* explained, warning that such leniency could hardly be expected if there were a repetition.

Commented the Damascus daily *Al-Wahda*: the timing of the two incidents together could hardly be simple coincidence, and "the dual aggression against our borders revealed the facts about the mutual feelings of Israeli and Jordan rulers against the U.A.R."

Explosive letter of revocation : The Cairo press had some tart comment on references made by Amman radio to the existence, inside Jordan, of a "Syrian revolutionary command" under official Jordanian protection which was said to be preparing an uprising in Syria, presumably with dissident elements of the former Baath. Only "traitors, agents and hirelings" could be under Hussein's protection, according to Ismael el-Habrouk, *Al Goumhouriya's* editorialist.

"What there really is at Amman," he continued, "is not the command of the Syrian revolution, but rather the command of the Jordanian revolution, and this command consists of the entire people! ... Have you, Hussein forgotten the letter of revocation written with dynamite? It was delivered to your Prime Minister, Majali, who was killed by the explosion and buried under the ruins of his policy! Do you know who wrote this letter of revocation? It was

the command of the Jordanian revolution, which, O! fake King seated on the throne of Jordan, consists of all the people of Jordan!"

Cautious officials : And then suddenly, just as we were hearing about the imminence of full resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain, the Jordan affair took a new twist. Egyptian officials continued to be much more cautious than their London counter-parts, and when they talked about Anglo-Egyptian relations at all, professed a cautious reserve.

They thought that Harold Beeley might take up residence in Cairo by the first of next January, and that an Egyptian of Cabinet rank might then go to London.

But one thing was clear to western observers all along: Cairo planned to be sure that neither London nor Washington intended to intervene in any upheaval in Jordan before the U.A.R. signed any papers. By the same token, it was made clear to us that any violent western press campaign against President Nasser on the Hussein issue might also still upset the apple-cart.

Hussein—a British official : And this looked just like happening. By last Friday, the Cairo papers had found a new slant to the Hussein story. He was a British-protected king, said *al-Goumhouriya*, and that the British were therefore still interfering in the private U.A.R.-Hussein war. He was collaborating with the British and the Zionists against the Arabs. By Saturday night, he had progressed still further. A radio programme depicted him "as an official of the London government with the rank of king." It did not augur well for Hussein—nor for the coming of Beeley.



DEATH SENTENCE
Mohramm, Nafeh and Rizk—
awaiting the verdict

"SPIES" SENTENCED

The State Supreme Security Court passed sentence on Tuesday morning on thirteen men and one woman who had been charged with spying for Israel. Six were foreigners and eight Egyptians. The Dutchman Goudswaard and the Italian Pacciola were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, the Italian di Pietro and the Greek Coys were given ten years; so was the Jewish surgeon, Dr. Fritz Katz. The Greek Stamatiou was given seven years.

Ibrahim Rashid, the son-in-law of former Premier Sidky Pasha, was given ten years, the wife of Rash Rizk (who had been sentenced to death last week) to six months, Ibrahim, a former air force mechanic to life imprisonment, and four other mechanics to two years each.

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CONGRESS IN THE NEWS



MISSING COUNSELLOR

A year after Gershon Agron's death, Jerusalem's Mamillah Road is renamed in his memory

MIZRACHI ATTEMPT TO VETO ELECTION

IT WAS NOT much of a surprise when the National Religious Party (the Mizrachi) announced on Monday morning its withdrawal from next Sunday's election of delegates to the 25th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem. They had been building up towards this for some time past—in fact, ever since it became clear that this time they would be unable to escape the test of public opinion. They had become accustomed by—far too long—practice to getting a third of the seats allotted to the British delegation, and they had not made any great effort, until the last moment, to mount a serious election campaign.

They were taken by surprise when the Z.F. General Zionists went into the election as if they meant it, and they were shaken by the inroads made by them in the Mizrachi's own territory, the synagogues. It began to look as if the Mizrachi's claim to a third share of the delegations might not be approved by the Zionist electorate. And then, as so often happens in a panic, the Mizrachi stumbled from blunder to blunder. An article in its organ, the *Jewish Review*, made a number of references to Mr. Lavy Bakstansky and the Zionist Federation which have led to the issue of writs against the paper, against Mr. Barry Mindel, the General Secretary of the Mizrachi and the principal Hon. Officers of the Mizrachi Federation.

In this situation, the Mizrachi, hard-

pressed, looked for some face-saving way out, and decided on the only one left: to withdraw from the elections. The complicated question of the voting register which they raised at the Central Election Board is answered in a letter from Mr. Perry (*on page 16*). The Mizrachi request for a postponement of the election was rejected by the Board, with no other party supporting the Mizrachi.

The Mizrachi then turned to the World Zionist Organisation in Jerusalem and demanded that the whole election next Sunday should be invalidated. This was rejected on Tuesday by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who told the Mizrachi that "one party cannot veto an election," and on Wednesday by the head of the Organisation Department of the World Zionist Organisation, Zvi Lurie. He told the Mizrachi that the election must go on. And so it will. Interest has this year been greater than at any time since the last war, and a record poll is expected despite the Mizrachi abstention.

GOLDMANN TO GIVE UP JERUSALEM CHAIRMANSHIP?

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN, *my Jerusalem correspondent cables*, would like to give up the Chairmanship of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and keep only the Presidency. This would enable him to concentrate more on essential issues, while the more routine questions would be handled by the competent chairmen of the Jerusalem and New York executives. There is also a suggestion that Zalman Shazar, the present chairman of the Jerusalem Executive, should also be relieved of all the detailed administrative work, and to replace him with an acting chairman for this part of his job.

On the face of it, these suggestions make sense but they may also spell something else. From what my correspondent says, it would seem that the majority of the Mapai Central Committee which recently won its discussion with Ben-Gurion about future relations with the Zionist Organisation and world Jewry, will want some quid pro quo for its support. There was a time when it was proposed that Sharett should stand for the Presidency, but this was not practicable, as Sharett would not stand against Goldmann. But there is little doubt in Jerusalem that, in line with the new policy, Mapai will pay much more attention to the Zionist Organisation, and its vacant posts.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANISATIONS

THE EXECUTIVE AT ITS MEETING last week-end also proposed a number of departmental changes which are to be submitted to Congress next December. One is to merge the Information and Organisation Departments of the Jewish Agency. Anything which takes the Information Department out of its present rut ought to be welcomed, but it seems to me that this solution depends very much on whether information is treated seriously or not. One reason why there is so much criticism and misunderstanding of the Jewish Agency's work—not least in Israel—is because of the utter inadequacy of the Information Department. This is not the fault of the people who work in it, but of the Executive who give the directives. If now the Information Department is to become the step-child of the Organisation Department, then the outlook is indeed gloomy. Information is a full-time and important job.

Other changes proposed are the abolition of the Keren Hayesod Directorate and its transformation into a department of the Agency, with its chairman becoming its departmental head. Of considerable importance is a proposal sponsored by Rose Halperin, Josephthal, Kol, Tsur and Nahum Goldmann, to establish a joint Jewish Agency and Government Authority for the handling and supervision of all immigration from western countries. This would supersede a whole range of overlapping organisations, such as Patwa, the Council for Western Aliya, the Investment Centre and many others who have for years been treading on each other's toes.

WHAT KIND OF AGENDA?

THE EXECUTIVE HAS also fixed on a preliminary agenda which does not seem so very different from that of the last Congress or of the one before that. There are to be three major debates.

One would have thought that with so many new problems, with new generations and with new participants at Congress, the Executive might have given rather more of a lead on the agenda. For it ought to be discussed in the constituent countries, if Congress is not to become a platform for the "platform" without roots in the Jewish communities and Zionist organisations.

25th WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS

Message from General Moshe Dayan —The Victor of Sinai to British Zionists

It gives me great pleasure to be included in the list, of Mapai-Poale Zion as I consider myself first and foremost a Jew and then an Israeli, and the unity of the people of Israel is one of our highest aspirations. In our joint Party—Mapai-Poale Zion—I see the most important political, constructive framework of our nation deserving the support of all those interested in the development of Israel, its economic, political and social consolidation.

WHO SPEAKS FOR ISRAEL AND THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT?

The names which come to mind first are those of:

**DAVID BEN-GURION, MOSHE SHARETT, GOLDA MEIR,
ABBA EBAN, PINHAS LAVON, GENERAL MOSHE DAYAN
and BERL LOCKER, etc.**

What have they in common?

THEY ARE ALL MEMBERS OF MAPAI—POALE ZION

THEY ARE ALL LABOUR-ZIONISTS

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MIDDLE EAST

TRADE WITH THE EAST CASH FROM THE WEST

U.A.R. HOPES TO REPEAT THE DOUBLE

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

U.A.R. Ministers, intent upon pushing forward with President Nasser's massive programme of industrialisation, continue to base their plans on the prospects of more trade with the eastern bloc and continuing cash aid from the west.

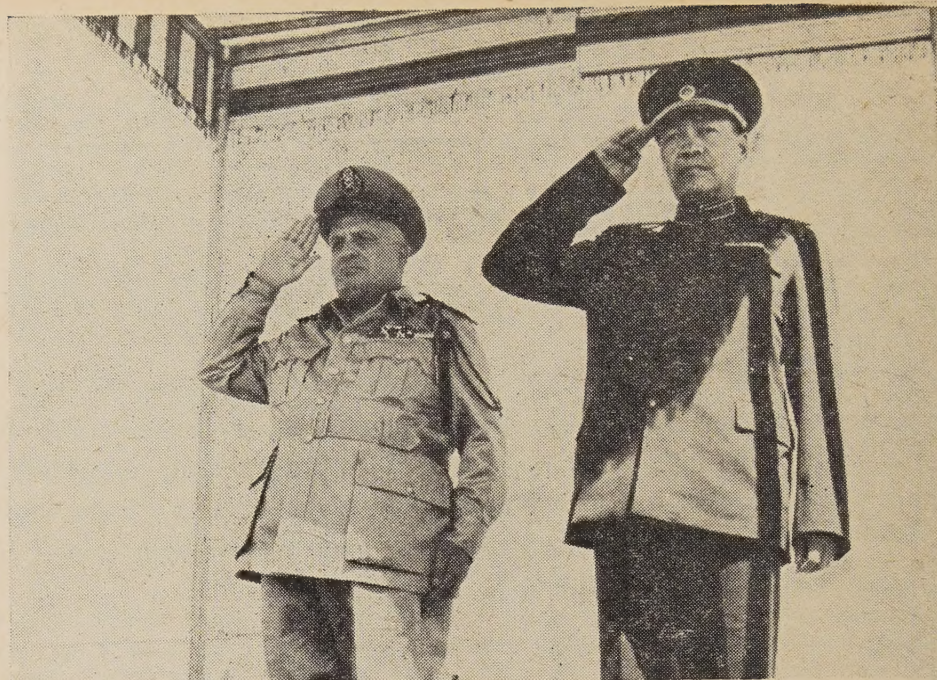
Out to Moscow and Budapest recently flew Economy Minister Hassan Abbas Zaky, invited by Hungary and the U.S.S.R. to discuss expanding trade relations in general and, in particular, it was hoped here, increased cotton purchases by Russia.

Back from Moscow, via Belgrade, flew Public Works Minister Mussa Arafat, who had been in the Soviet Union since August 11 working out the details for financing the second stage of the Aswan Dam. The first stage was opened to local contractors for bidding on October 6. Offers must be submitted by December 1.

Change in direction : In Washington, a new American loan agreement was signed for \$22.5 million, the money to be used to modernise the U.A.R. railway system. At about the time the ceremony was taking place in the U.S. capital, American grain ships were unloading wheat in Alexandria and at the Syrian port of Latakia.

Syria had received its own loan of \$5 million from the Development Loan Fund on October 4, the money to provide medium and long-term financing for private industries investing in the Northern Region's five-year plan.

Dr. Abdul Momein el-Banna, Under-Secretary of State at the Central Ministry of the Economy, noted recently that Egypt's drive to extend her export markets in the years since the revolution had taken on a more easterly than westerly direction.



NOT ONLY TRADE
U.A.R. First Army commander General Feisal with Chinese Military Mission Chief, General Shang

West slashes imports : While the percentage of imports into Egypt from the west dropped from 63 to 53 between 1952 and 1959, the proportion of imports from the eastern bloc climbed from 10 to 29 per cent, Dr. el-Banna revealed.

The switch was even more striking on the export scene. Exports to the west plummeted from 58 to 25 per cent, while exports to the east (including communist China) soared from 17 to 50 per cent.

Imports from Arab League member states, Dr. el-Banna stated, had risen from five per cent to eight per cent of the total, while exports to these countries rose from five to 11 per cent.

New cotton deals : The chief aim of U.A.R. economic policy, he declared, was non-inflationary financing backed by international monetary establishments. (Presumably, the \$22.5 million Import-Export Bank loan for railway improvement comes under this heading. It includes the purchase of 100 General Motors diesel-electric locomotives, with spare parts and shop tools.)

Dr. Banna was optimistic on the prospects for increasing trade with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with yarn, textiles, fruit, rice, vegetables

and tyres heading the list of saleable commodities.

Meanwhile, details of new cotton deals with West Germany and with Greece have been announced. Bonn, according to a joint governmental announcement, reached a preliminary agreement with Cairo during the recent visit of a U.A.R. delegation, led by Trade Under-Secretary Abdulatif Ezzat, to increase its imports of Egyptian cotton during the current year by 500,000 DM, thus doubling the original quota.

Erhard due again : But a solution still has to be found to the problem, discussed by U.A.R. representatives in Bonn, Frankfurt and Bremen last month, posed by the disinclination of German mills to purchase and process as much Egyptian cotton as previously, this despite liberalisation in the West German import regulations.

Cotton sales of one million DM to West Germany in 1960 are, from the Cairo viewpoint, a mere drop in the bucket. This and other outstanding economic questions, such as German investment in Egyptian industries and backing for the five-year industrialisation plan, will be discussed when Bonn

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Economic Minister Ludwig Erhard comes here soon, his second visit within a couple of months.

Greece will be importing Egyptian short staple cotton, 27,000 bales of it, for the first time, despite the fact that she herself is a producer. U.A.R. envoys will shortly open talks in Athens on the details of this agreement and another to sell Egyptian sugar. The Egyptians are considering purchases of Greek tobacco.

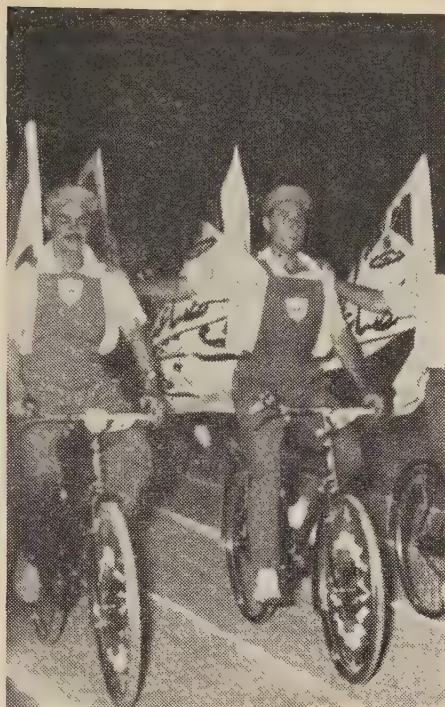
Saudi Arabians complain: Cyprus, following signature of a U.A.R.-Cypriot accord early this month, is to export ores and wood in exchange for fabrics, cement and other products, most of them from the Southern Region. Egyptian officials are assiduously courting the Cypriot market.

But the physical process of exporting also has its problems. Trade talks between the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia in Riyadh early this month failed to satisfy Saudi complaints about the delays and difficulties experienced in securing delivery of goods ordered from Egypt. There had been similar complaints from Sudanese importers in the past. An official here has now announced that a further meeting would be held in an effort to find a solution.

Meanwhile something is being done to improve the quality of U.A.R. manufactures. The Central Economic Ministry has announced its endorsement of new measures to consolidate Egyptian export policies. The Committee agreed on collective subsidies to be paid both to producers and exporters as incentives to better quality, and on an increase of quality controls on goods facing stiff competition on foreign markets, a measure in which Egypt is by no means alone.

Four-year ban waived: At the same time, there has been some revision of the regulations concerning imports. The Minister of the Economy recently approved new import regulations for the Southern Region, to become effective next year, which maintain old priorities for the import of capital goods and establish some new ones. The priorities system is also being extended to imports of certain consumer goods, especially foods and pharmaceuticals not produced locally.

New rules also make it easier for non-residents of the U.A.R.—chiefly diplomats, U.N. officials and foreign technicians—to import cars. Regulations in force until the end of the year permit non-residents to import cars on condition that they do not dispose of their vehicles locally within four years of the date of



EGYPTIAN EXPORT CYCLES
Not only the politicians have to keep their balance

import. From next year, the four-year wait will be waived, provided permission is obtained from the Egyptian Ministry of the Economy.

The whole question of trade between the Arab countries themselves will be examined at three forthcoming meetings of Arab League economic committees to which invitations have been issued.

The Arab Economic Experts Committee will meet on November 7 to examine lists of commodities not included in the Economic Council's decision lifting restrictions on trade among Arab states, and to examine earlier U.A.R. proposals for the establishment of an Arab Currency Fund.

New applicants: On November 14, the Provisional Council on Arab Economic Unity will meet here to discuss inter-Arab industrial co-ordination; effects of the European Common Market on Arab states; and a draft agreement allowing Arab firms to operate in all member states.

Finally, the seventh session of the Arab Economic Council meets here on December 7, with representation on the ministerial level, to examine reports presented by the other two committees and to act on requests for membership from Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

At the moment, only the U.A.R., Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen and Jordan are members of the Economic Council.

SECRET WAR IN THE "ARAB SOUTH"

MOSCOW AND BAGHDAD
TAKE A HAND

from a special correspondent

"The world knows very little of this state now. Even experts in Arab affairs are not very familiar with it..."

Thus Baghdad radio recently in an unexpected display of interest in the Arabian gulf state of Oman which, with adjoining Muscat, is theoretically under the control of a Sultan, Said Bin Taimur, who is in close treaty relations with Britain.

Baghdad's new interest and the radio programme it has initiated for the area are as little welcome to the troubled British advisers in Muscat and Oman as they are to the Egyptian propagandists who, alone of the Arab broadcasters, have, until now, shown any interest in the half-million people of this backward area which stands close to the entrance from the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf.

"Third explosion in a month": Cairo's message to the workers in the lush date groves and the inhabitants of the intervening mountain ranges, which in places

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sweep almost from the Saudi Arabian border into the deep blue sea, is simple: British imperialism holds you back from the 20th century—get rid of British imperialism!

Incitement of this nature over the years has not been without its hoped for result. British soldiers have frequently been ambushed in the rough hill country. Some have lost their lives. Others have been injured.

Within the last couple of weeks, Cairo has reported the blowing up of a newly-completed British oil tank in Oman, "the third explosion to have taken place there within a month," and the mining of a British Army vehicle on the road between Nazwa and Muscat in which all the occupants were killed or injured.

Since the eighteenth century: The reports were accompanied with advice from the "Voice of the Arabs" that the length of time the "imperialists" would remain in the "Arab south" depended solely upon "the struggle made by the inhabitants."

The British came to Muscat in the eighteenth century through the trading connections of the East India Company. They have stayed on there ever since thanks to a family of friendly Sultans who have been disposed to treaties of friendship and trade with H.M.G.

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SULTAN'S BROTHER ON SAFARI
Looking for trouble—or for oil?

Traditionally, the Sultan of Muscat had been the Imam of Oman, combining in his person the monarch of Muscat and the spiritual and temporal leadership of the Omanis. But, just before World War One, two rival Moslem factions joined together in opposition to the Sultan's rule in Oman and elected their own Imam.

Overplayed his hand: For a number of years, and with British intercession, there was peace between the two, the Sultan neither abdicating nor enforcing his rule over the Omanis, and the Omanis living under the guidance of their own Imam.

But, in 1954, the old Imam died and his successor, Ghalib bin Ali, the favoured candidate of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, decided that the peaceful days were over. He challenged the authority of the Sultan in a bid to finally separate Muscat and Oman in fact as well as in theory. But he overplayed his hand.

The Sultan, under the terms of his treaty with Britain, called for military assistance and, after operations which lasted a month and involved a large number of sorties by the R.A.F., and by a British armoured car unit, forced his rival to withdraw.

Deputy in Moscow: The Imam fled to Cairo where he was received with open arms and ready co-operation in the establishment of an "Oman Office," the Cairene version of a government in exile. The Imam has remained on in Cairo, a willing stick with which to belabour the back of British imperialism, and not at all averse to a mild flirtation with the Soviet Embassy. Only last

month, his deputy went off for a visit to Moscow where he was received with exaggerated honours.

It is since this Moscow visit that Baghdad has shown its interest in the Muscat and Oman situation. Whether this is a result of Soviet prompting or whether Baghdad was impressed with the extent of the welcome given to the deputy Imam is not clear. But in Cairo, the Imam's present home, there is anger. Once again, the Iraqis are seen to be poaching on Nasser's preserves, and he does not like it.

But the U.A.R. and Iraq are not the only thorns in the sides of the Sultan and his British friends. Saudi Arabia, too, has been doing its fair share of needling, most notably in the Buraimi dispute (and with supplies of arms to the Sultan's opponents) which is at the moment the subject of an investigation by a personal emissary of the U.N. Secretary-General.

Saudi bribes: The oasis of Buraimi lies at the apex of a triangle formed by the undefined borders of Muscat, Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. In 1949, Saudi Arabia claimed the oasis and its encircling villages. This claim was disputed by the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi, who placed his own claim to six of the villages, and by the Sultan of Muscat who claimed the other two.

The row went on until 1952 when the Saudi Arabians marched into one of the villages and attempted, from there, to spread their influence into the other seven. They continued their occupation for two years when the dispute over Buraimi went to neutral arbitration.

This did not get far before the British claimed to have discovered that the Saudi Arabians were bribing members of the arbitration commission. The negotiations were broken off, British troops entered the oasis, threw out the Saudi Arabians and have since continued in occupation—to the delight of the Sultan and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi and to the annoyance, to put it mildly, of the Saudi Arabians (and the Egyptians).

Old black magic: Any student of the Middle Eastern scene who has come this far with your correspondent will be well aware by now that nothing in the Middle East is as straightforward as it seems. These two situations are no exceptions.

Behind all this incitement, intrigue and actual warfare there obviously lies a consideration much greater than the British presence in a backward corner of the Arab world or the rival claims to a desert oasis. This time, that consideration

lies not behind the situation, but under it. It is oil.

The presence of oil in the Muscat and Oman region has been suspected for years. The Sultan is sure of it. So was the Iraq Petroleum Company. It took a concession in Oman in 1937 and is still prospecting at one point. One of the areas it abandoned has since been taken up by an American company which feels that the British did not look hard enough.

In Buraimi too? Oil, too, underlies the Buraimi dispute. It is a little-known fact that rival I.P.C. and Aramco prospecting teams were at work in the region at the time the dispute broke. Neither of the companies will confirm reports that actual finds were made, but the British action in militarily occupying the oasis is regarded as sufficient evidence that this is so.

It is difficult to predict the outcome of either of these two situations. Britain's

case for remaining is a strong one. The Sultan of Muscat and Oman, legal ruler of both territories, entered into treaties with Britain of his own free will and Britain is duty bound to provide him requested assistance. There is a similar obligation to the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi.

The U.A.R. (and, partially, the Saudi Arabian) case is less legalistic. The Sultan is in the pay of the imperialists, is unpopular with his people and is only theoretically in control of Oman where the decisive factor is the presence of British troops. He must get out or be thrown out—and the British must go with him.

Time for a few salvos: At least that was the situation until two weeks ago, when the Imam's representative went to Moscow and Iraq entered upon the scene. The indications are now that the presence of Britain in the "Arab south" is about to be elevated from the shaky



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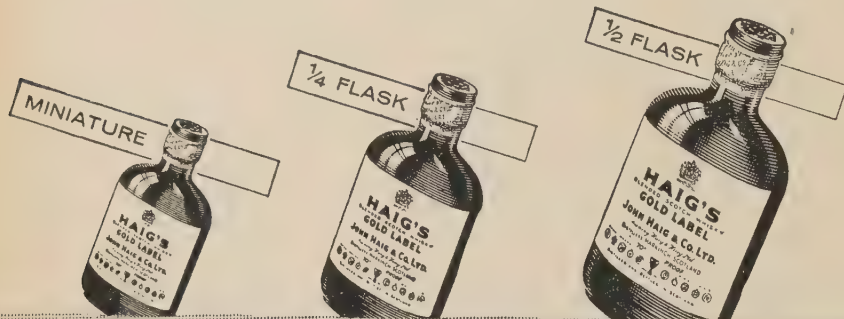
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platform of Arab sniping to the wide and open plateau of the cold war.

With the Russians already well established in the Yemen, on the other side of the Arabian peninsula, the Soviet propaganda strategists may well believe that the time has come to loose a few salvos.

A settlement of the Buraimi troubles is more predictable. Secret talks to this end are now going on, under the pressure of both ARAMCO and the I.P.C.

It is not that they have come to love each other more, but that they like the prospect of yet another boost in the world's oil surplus even less. Both companies would now welcome a "freeze" on Buraimi and so, no doubt, would the British and American Governments—but not the Saudi Arabians or the Iraqis.

MORE ARABS OBLIGE TAX-MAN

LESS RESISTANCE TO PAYING-UP

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

At first, Israel Arabs simply refused to pay income tax. Every kind of evasion was practised, and attempts at counter-action met with undisguised hostility. Recently, however, the first signs of co-operation have appeared.

This is borne out by the increase in the amount of tax collected, which totalled approximately £1.3 million in 1958/59 and 1959/60 as compared with just over £850,000 four years ago.

Very low figures : These are very low figures. When it is considered that the total amount of income tax collected in Israel during 1958/59 was £262.6 million, the Arab 10 per cent of the population will be seen to have contributed no more than 0.5 per cent of this revenue.

The number of breadwinners among the Arabs is no more than about 50,000. This is because the number of children and dependents is relatively larger among the Arabs than among the Jews, a factor which is itself responsible for lowering *per capita* income—and thus taxable income.

Over 9,200 Arab families living in purely Arab areas were completely exempted from tax. Of the other 14,000 Arab breadwinners in these areas, many paid very little tax, especially in 1959/60 when drought reduced farmers' incomes from summer crops such as olives, cotton and some kinds of grain.

Beduin make their contribution : There

are 27,000 Arab breadwinners working in Jewish and "mixed" towns, and these are dealt with together with the Jewish population. Among these Arabs, the average amount of income tax paid is rather higher than among their brethren in the Galilee villages.

On the other hand, the Treasury has in

recent years benefited from the inclusion of 800 Beduin in the taxpayers' register. It seems that Israel Beduin are the only ones paying income tax anywhere. But their economic situation is also probably better than in the U.A.R., Iraq or Jordan.

During the last few years, 800 Arabs have been appointed to public tax



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ARAB MARKET IN NAZARETH
More business—more income tax

advisory committees. Such committees (which are nominated by the Minister of Finance) now exist in Nazareth and Acre, as well as Haifa, Affuleh, Natanya, Safed and Hadera—all towns where many Arabs work. Some Beduin are to be appointed to serve in Beersheba, Ramleh and Jaffa.

Assessments can be wrong, and the law permits every citizen to appeal against his assessment to a public committee, and the presence of Arabs on such committees has helped to relax the atmosphere considerably.

However, there are still complaints from time to time. Last year, Monsignor George Hakim, the leader of the Catholic community in Israel, alleged that the entire population of the Galilee village of Fassuta was being very highly over-taxed.

Complaint from "Little Triangle": On being requested to furnish details, names and file numbers, the Archbishop's office remained silent for many months. Finally, three names were sent to Jerusalem. When these were checked, it appeared that the differences between them and the authorities had already been settled some months ago by mutual agreement.

A more serious complaint, was voiced by the Knesset Member for the "Little Triangle" area—Mahmoud Nashef—who said that the agricultural estimates used as a basis for calculating the income of Arab villagers were outdated and adopted without consultations with the local councils concerned. This may, incidentally, prove beneficial to the Arab breadwinner in many cases. It seems that there is a good case for bringing these estimates up to date every year, while consultation with local representatives might also prove helpful.

THE MIZRACHI DECISION

Sir,—At a special meeting of the Central Election Board held last Thursday, the Mizrachi representatives demanded the postponement of the elections, as they complained that the London registers were faulty, in that many voters were assigned to Polling Stations some distance from their residence.

The information which was available at the meeting indicated that it was impossible to prepare registers which would meet the convenience of every Shekel-holder, for the following reasons:

- (a) The work of the outside independent agency responsible for the preparation of the registers was rendered extraordinarily difficult, as a large number of counterfoils had names and addresses which were either missing or almost illegible.
- (b) The Mizrachi were amongst those who handed in many of their counterfoils at the end of July, which was the closing date, instead of delivering them gradually as and when available, as understood by the Secretariat.
- (c) According to the regulations of the World Zionist Organisation, 1000 is the limit of voters per station.
- (d) We did not have sufficient Polling Stations in London. In this connection it was pointed out that a number of Polling Stations which the Mizrachi promised to secure, since other efforts failed, were not in fact secured until the end of September when the draft registers were nearly completed.

In those circumstances, perfect registers, satisfying the convenience of every voter, could not have been expected.

The Mizrachi proposal for the postponement of the elections was rejected by 8 votes to 3, with one abstention, and only the representatives of the Mizrachi voted for this proposal. In deciding to reject this proposal, the Board was motivated by the following considerations:

- (a) We were informed that, in all probability, we would not be allowed by the World Zionist Executive to have a postponement exceeding one week, since the regulations laid down that the names of all Congress delegates must be in Jerusalem not later than the middle of November. The Board was convinced that in such a short period it would be impossible to secure the change of date in respect to all Polling Stations which would be an essential prerequisite to the preparation of new registers.
- (b) It was further felt that even a postponement for as long as a month would be insufficient, bearing in mind the fact

that the existing registers took well over 2 months to prepare.

- (c) The Board further felt that even if it had ample time, so long as Polling Stations must be limited to 1000 voters, there would always have arisen the question of what to do with the surplus, with the probability that they would have to be shifted away from their residence and, therefore, some of the present faults would inevitably be repeated in new registers.
- (d) We also felt that most voters would, in any case, go to the Polling Stations by special transport or in their own cars.
- (e) To meet misgivings, Mr. Bakstansky, as one of the representatives of the General Zionist Administrative Committee, offered as a compromise that for this election any voter in London should be permitted to cast his vote either at the Polling Station to which he has been assigned or at the Polling Station nearest to his place of residence, and that the Board should take all necessary steps to give effect to this amendment and to inform voters accordingly. With the exception of the Mizrachi, everyone present at the meeting was agreeable to this proposal.

As to the Mizrachi announcement that they were withdrawing from the elections:

- (a) The last date for nominations was fixed for September 16th 1960, "after which date no change can be made."
- (b) The regulations did not permit withdrawal of nomination lists after the closing date.

The regulations do, however, provide that any aggrieved party has the right to appeal to the Congress Court.

In spite of the Mizrachi declaration, the elections will take place all over the country on Sunday, October 30th, as arranged, and I appeal to all our fellow Zionists, irrespective of party, to do their duty by recording their vote, so that Sunday, October 30th, shall constitute an occasion of rededication to the Zionist ideal and for manifesting in impressive numbers our solidarity with the State of Israel.

Woolf Perry,
CHAIRMAN

General Zionist
Administrative Committee,
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THE SAVING REMNANT, by Herbert Agar; index, map, 263 pp.; (*Rupert Hart-Davis*) 18s.

The "Joint" or, to give it its full name, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, has now added one more reason why so many millions of Jews feel that they owe so much to this institution. I know of no other similar organisation in public life—and no business concern of standing—which has gone to an outsider of repute and commissioned him to write its history without reserving to itself the ultimate veto of censorship and suppression.

The Joint has done just that. It sought out one of the foremost American historians of contemporary affairs, a non-Jew, and gave him a free hand to write the story of the Joint, warts and all. And the result has more than justified the Joint's faith in itself and in Herbert Agar. We have here not an institutional history, but one of the most moving and understanding accounts of the Jewish survival since 1914. It has distance, it looks in from the outside, it weighs the situations without being involved in them; and the result is a unique example of this kind of book: it neither defends nor accuses; it just tells.

And it is a story that bears retelling, like the story of the exodus from Egypt which is told over again every Passover, or that of the deliverance from Haman. Only in this story, there was no escape for many, and there would have been none for many more had it not been for the Joint, this modest organisation which, in the forty-five years of its existence, has disbursed over 600 million dollars in over forty countries. But, as Agar shows, the work of the Joint could not be measured in dollars or in millions; it was so often the nature of its help and the time of the Joint's appearance on the scene that mattered far more. For thousands the Joint was the last friend who stood between life and death, between hope and despair.

And though what Agar has to tell is often a story of dreadful despair, it never seems so. Because of the Joint there was—nearly—always, some hope. But not even the Joint could do the impossible. Agar retells some familiar stories and many less well known ones, but it

is the way he tells them that makes them different. He does not dwell on horror, but on essentials. He recognises the point when the Joint understood that it was no longer possible to separate rescue from Palestine—that was on the morning after the Nazi Crystal-Night, on November 10, 1938. The Joint continued its work, and kept records, inside the Warsaw Ghetto. In 1943, the Joint's representative recorded how all appeals to the outside world remained unanswered. "The empty stillness mocked us. We were completely, utterly, unbelievably alone..."

Through the underground radio they heard that in London their spokesman, "brave, loyal Artur Ziegelboim," had committed suicide as "a gesture of protest against the callousness and indifference of the world." At the time, Ziegelboim only decided at the last moment not to kill himself on the doorstep of No. 10 Downing Street. Despite his great anguish he did not want to embarrass the British Government, at war with Hitler. But Agar recalls that just about that time, the British Government protested to the United States because the U.S. Treasury allowed the Joint to transfer money

to its agents in neutral countries for use in rescue operations from occupied countries.

Agar does not indict, and his account is therefore all the more telling. His terse references to the American absorption of Jewish immigrants over these critical years of the war and immediately afterwards, underline his conclusion that there was no place but Palestine where they could go. And the Joint, to its great credit, was the first and foremost of the great non-Zionist organisations to understand what this meant. It played a tremendous role in the legal and illegal rescue of Jews from Europe.

Of particular interest is Mr. Agar's account of that strangely compelling figure, Saly Mayer, the Swiss Jew from St. Gall who negotiated for the lives of thousands of Jews but who would never lower his Swiss standards of integrity and correctness, no matter what the cost. Agar thinks that Zionists were over-harsh in their judgement of Saly Mayer and that, in fact, European Jewry owes him a great debt.

Agar's book is an important one. It tells its story in a way that even the critical post-war generations of

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Gentiles and Jews can understand and evaluate. How, in the light of Agar's research, writers like Ian Gilmour and Erskine Childers can continue to maintain honestly that the Jewish refugee movement to Palestine was created and "arranged" by the Zionists and not by circumstances becomes increasingly difficult to understand.

One feels, at the end of this book, like saying "thank you" to Herbert Agar, not so much for oneself, but for the millions who died with honour, whose memory he has recaptured so movingly and so tellingly. And as for the Joint, Jewry owes it a debt that cannot be repaid in words.

Jon Kimche

LEADERS OF THEIR PEOPLE

THE ZADDIK, by Samuel H. Dresner, with a preface by Abraham Heschel; 312 pp.; (Abelard-Schuman) 30s.

The English reader may be forgiven if he knows little or nothing about the beginnings of the Hassidic movement, for there is precious little in English written to enlighten him. Yet Martin Buber, over the last few decades, has been reminding us of the significance and importance of the Besht, the father of the movement, and most of his work has been translated into English. Yet, apart from the Besht, do we really know anything of the fathers and apostles of the movement? When it is remembered that the Besht left almost nothing of his thoughts, his words, his parables, in writing after his death, it may be asked how, for two hundred years, tens of thousands of people have lived under his inspiration and by virtue of his philosophy. The answer is to be found in the works of Jacob Joseph, a contemporary of the Father of Hassidism, who wrote down—word for word—hundreds of the sayings of the Besht and so preserved them for future generations.

The leading work of this Jacob Joseph bears the name: "These Are the Generations of Jacob." It is not available in English and the book under review by Dr. Dresner, for the first time gives the English reader some idea of the contents of this revolutionary work. Note that at first Joseph was opposed to the Besht and his teachings, but after a dramatic encounter, he became a fervid follower.

At that time—after the middle of the eighteenth century—the spiritual and economic life of Eastern European Jewry was at its lowest ebb. This is not the

place to discuss the reason why. And when Jacob Joseph asked himself why, he came to the conclusion that it was due to poor and corrupt leadership.

The rabbis who ruled the communities, he discovered, or thought he had discovered, were the stooges of the very few rich men in the community. They paid the piper and they called the tune. The rabbis paraded their learning. They knew the Talmud and all the niceties of its many tractates. But when it came to their giving spiritual support to the poor, to the man in the street and the market place, they were found dismally lacking.

The hammer blows that he struck at the rabbis throughout his book, undermined their authority and left Jews with no spiritual guidance at all. Who was to replace these windbag rabbis? It is Dr. Dresner's view that their place was taken

by the Zaddik, "the mystical spiritual leader," who for two centuries was to wield extraordinary power throughout the Jewries of Eastern Europe, until Hitler came and wiped out Jews and their Zaddikim alike.

Let it be said at once that this book traces the evolution from Rabbi to Zaddik with great clarity and with a wealth of learning. But it does seem to me that the author has painted a too idealistic picture of the new spiritual leader. He must have been aware of the pitfalls in his path. The first generation would produce a man of the highest ideals. The Zaddik of the second generation might be somewhat less of an idealist. Wealth and power might corrupt the Zaddik of the third generation.

The problem that faced the early Hassidim—and in this book Dresner de-



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votes two chapters to it—is that of the “descent” of the Zaddik. If you make mud pies, will not your fingers get dirtied? Here is the unworldly Zaddik mixing with the underworld—how can he avoid contamination? If he, the leader, becomes contaminated what, then, of the simple *hassid* who follows him?

The author tells the amusing story of the Zaddik who visited a brothel in order to cast his sensuous eye on the doings there. He returned a second and third time in order to enjoy the amenities of the house. If a pious man chooses to visit Hell, he must not be surprised if his coat-tails are singed. In his concluding chapter, the author puts the matter in a nutshell: (pp. 241-242):—

“The doctrine of the zaddik is in its most profound sense a doctrine of concern. He is willing to suffer for them [the people] . . . his life is bound up with theirs . . . The concern of the zaddik expresses itself best in what is described as his ‘descent’ to the people. . . . But herein lies the danger: perhaps the very proximity to sin . . . may entice him, and instead of raising the sinner from the dark pit . . . he himself will be drawn into it.”

In addition to a careful study of the life, times and works of the friend of the Besht, Jacob Joseph, the writer has given us more than 60 pages of very learned notes. Unlike many Anglo-Jewish scholars in recent years, when Dr. Dresner translates from a difficult Hebrew into English, he respects the Hebrew from which he is translating and the English language into which he translates.

I cannot close this review without mentioning a curious fact. Jacob Joseph was obsessed by the Joseph Saga throughout his life. When he was born his father took his name from the opening words of the Saga. He himself named his greatest work from the same opening words. A second book of his was called “A Coat of Many Colours.” His third book is “Zophnat Paneah,” the name given to Joseph in Egypt. The last book

is “A Fruitful Son is Joseph”, words taken from his father’s blessing.

All English readers are under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Dresner.

E.D.G.

HIGH STANDARD MAINTAINED

DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, 1959; Tables, charts, index, 719 pp.; (*United Nations*) Cloth, 71s. Paper, 57s.

This is perhaps one of the most valuable and interesting of the many works of reference published by the United Nations, and provides plentiful evidence of what has been called the “population explosion” in the world. The most spectacular increase of all has been in mainland China, where, in the twenty years 1940-1959, the population has increased from 452 million to 669 million, by far the largest in the world.

In Africa, both black and white, population has grown all along the line, sometimes at a startling rate. In Ghana, for instance, the increase has been more than a third, from 3.66 million to 4.9 million. During the last ten years, Nigeria has seen its population multiply by over a third to 33.7 million. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, not only has the black population grown, but the white has registered an increase which is startling—from 81,000 in 1940 to 296,000—a surge of some 350 per cent.

The Arab world shows the same tendencies as other areas. Egypt’s 1940 population was almost 17 million. By 1958, it had reached over 24.75 million, and is still growing. Iraq was by 1958 well on the way towards doubling its 1941 population of 3.75 million. While the increases in most of the countries of the world represent a higher birth rate and improved medical facilities, mass immigration accounts for the fourfold increase in Israel’s Jewish population, from 461,000 in 1940 to 2,061,000 in 1959. The country’s Arab population has also gone up—from 116,000 in 1949, to 225,000 in 1959.

In a short review, one can only mention the many contents of a book of reference of this scope and nature. In addition to population statistics, there are details of birth, death, marriage and divorce rates, international migration and travel statistics, and numerous graphs and charts. For anyone who has to have authoritative information about world population at his fingertips, this book is essential—and not expensive.

S. Lightman

Zionist Congress Elections

NOTICE TO ALL SHEKEL HOLDERS

1. We have withdrawn from the Zionist Congress Elections and request our members and friends not to vote on October 30th.
2. This decision was reached reluctantly after it was found that the registers, which are a fundamental prerequisite to the holding of correct elections, were completely out of order, and after our request to rectify them was refused by the representatives of the Zionist Federation parties at the Central Election Board.
3. We have asked the Congress Court to invalidate the elections.

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RADIO

ISRAEL'S SUCCESS IN ARAB COUNTRIES

WHAT SHOULD ARABS DO ABOUT IT?

One of the letters received last week by Kol Israel was from an Iraqi student now studying in West Germany, and parts of it read as follows: "There was not a day when I did not tune in to Israel's Arabic broadcasts while at home in Baghdad... I am fond of your transmissions, which do their utmost to bring the Semitic peoples together at a time when Arab leaders such as Nasser and Kassem continue to ignore established facts and to gamble with the Palestine question, feeding illusions to our people and deceiving them concerning the real issues facing our countries."

The student gave his name, but for obvious reasons asked that it should not be broadcast. He concluded by asking for a supply of Arabic and English pamphlets on Israel and its Arab minority.

If the above were a solitary instance, one would be inclined to regard it as a hoax. But every week many letters of this kind are received by Kol Israel from all parts of the Middle East. In view of the fact there are no direct postal communications between these Arab countries and Israel, the very fact of bothering to write and seek indirect means of getting the letter to arrive at its destination is significant.

"Why get excited?": The Kol Israel Arabic programmes have succeeded not only on the political side. No less great has been the appeal of the light songs and music broadcast. Some indication of this may be garnered from the pro-Nasserist Beirut daily "Al Anwar," which early this month invited its readers to take part in a competition. The competitors were to submit proposals in answer to the question: "What should be done about Israel's Arabic broadcasts?" Winners were to be given a free record of favourite Arabic song hits.

At the same time, the newspaper wrote:

"Many Arab listeners tune in to Israel's Arabic programmes to hear their favourite songs. Yet what can be done about this? Shall we lodge a complaint against Israel at the United Nations General Assembly? Or perhaps with the Security Council? Or shall we complain to the Arab ministers of information? Actually, there is no point in fooling ourselves. Why get excited that Israel

broadcasts Egyptian and Lebanese songs without paying copyright fees, when Cairo Radio pays no copyright fees for Lebanese songs, nor Beirut Radio for Egyptian songs?"

The readers are then asked to find a "practical solution to this problem." They probably tuned in to Israel while seeking it.

Improvements planned: Shaul Bar Hayim, who did much to bring Israel's Arabic transmissions to a high level, was three months ago appointed as adviser to the Israel Embassy in Washington. He has been succeeded by 35 year-old Yacov Khazmah, a Baghdad-born lawyer and journalist, who underwent an intensive radio training course with the B.B.C. last year.

With the active encouragement of Ezra Danin, one of Israel's outstanding experts on Arab affairs, Khazmah decided to put his announcers and news editors through compulsory training courses designed to widen their horizons. The courses also serve to prepare a reserve of expert news editors for the future. Khazmah is also planning to double the transmission power of his station on its medium wavelengths. This change is likely to be introduced very soon.

"Know Your Enemy!": A more difficult battle now being waged by Kol Israel is against the restrictions on its broadcasting time in Arabic. Efforts are being made to persuade the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry of the necessity to extend broadcasts from the present 7½ hours per day to a minimum of 12 hours per day. This would enable Kol Israel to compete still more effectively with the major Arab stations, some of which—like Cairo and Damascus—transmit for 20 hours a day.

It is hoped to publish soon a regular Arabic bulletin containing selected talks and comments, together with replies to political questions submitted by Arab listeners.

Other trends in Israel's Arabic broadcasting include less recorded music, and instead ten new programmes, among them the weekly "Listeners' Digest" which presents a full hour of extracts from interesting talks and entertainment programmes broadcast by various Arab radio stations during the week.

Two other programmes which are likely to attract attention are "Know Your Enemy!" which tells its listeners how to fight the real enemies of the Middle Eastern peoples—illness, poverty and illiteracy, and "Between Past and Future" which gives quotations from Arab papers and from statements of Arab leaders ten years ago and today.

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On Sunday, Lord Russell of Liverpool, the noted war crimes investigator will tell of the incredible way in which the extermination camps were successfully organised and operated under Eichmann, and will also publish, for the first time, an actual eye-witness report of the murder of 6,000 men, women and children.

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ON SUNDAY



SIOMA BARAM
A dramatic somersault

ARTISTIC SENSITIVITY

REACTION AGAINST INTENSE EXPRESSIONIST PAINTING

The invasion of Britain by Israeli artists continues; Baram, now showing at the Molton Gallery, like Nieman (who recently exhibited at the Drian Gallery), illustrates an interesting development among Israeli painters.

Both of them seem to have reacted against the high-powered, intense, expressionist style for so long associated with Jewish artists. Baram paints in oils, but he also composes remarkable collages with narrow strips of paper.

In both forms the range of colour is severely limited to greys, pale blues and light pinks. These are used in delicate, abstract compositions which appear to aim at spatial effects. They might be cloud formations, or hazy mountain scenery, seen in a shimmering, dreamlike world. The whole idiom is handled with great sensitivity.

Why should there be this dramatic somersault in Israeli painting? I am assured that Nieman, who attempts similar becalmed effects, has had no artistic connection with Baram, yet he, and other young Israelis are developing a similar style.

The answer is complex. For one thing, both these artists work in Europe, mostly Paris, and both of them are reacting against typically Jewish and Israeli backgrounds. Baram, for instance, was born

in Kishinev in 1919, where he later began his painting studies.

In 1939, he left for Palestine on *Aliyah Beth*. There, he worked as an orange picker and then took odd jobs in Tel Aviv where he continued to study painting. He served in the British Eighth Army from 1940 to 1944, and then studied and worked full time under leading Israeli painters such as Avni and Janco in the Histadrut Studio. Again there was a violent interruption—the War of Independence.

Once Israel was firmly established, Baram, like so many young Israelis, wanted peace and quiet. He also wanted to renew contact with European culture, and left Israel for Paris in 1950. Since then has spent most summers painting in Spain, and has also paid three long visits to Israel.

From all these upheavals and emotional disturbances there seems to have emerged a longing for calm and contemplation, so delicately, and movingly reflected in his work.

Charles S. Spencer

HIGH COST OF PAPER

MILLS' VIRTUAL MONOPOLY

The recent rise in prices introduced by American-Israeli Paper Mills has once more focused attention on this enterprise. Founded in 1953 by the Hudson Pulp and Paper Corporation, an American company, in co-operation with the Palestine Economic Corporation and individual shareholders in South America, Australia and Europe, and the Israel publishing firm of Hamol, the Paper Mills boasted an original investment of \$4 million, with a plant capacity, in 1959, of 17,000 tons.

This tonnage covered 40 per cent of

Israel's total paper requirements and was produced entirely from imported pulp. Since then the Paper Mills have established their own pulp mill—the first in Israel—estimated today to produce 50 per cent of requirements.

Pulp is derived from agricultural waste materials, like straw and corn stalks which, the firm claims, will provide Israel farmers with an annual income of £2 million.

Attempting to raise production to 40,000 tons annually—estimated total domestic requirements—the plant has been extended by the addition of a second paper machine, and the labour force raised from 250 to 500.

Share sales in U.S.: Expansion of the paper mill and the establishment of a pulp mill required an investment of \$12 million, largely obtained by the sale of shares both here and in the United States, as well as a \$3 million loan from the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D.C.

By doubling the country's domestic paper supply and reducing the quantity of imported pulp by half, the plant claims to save the country \$4 million a year in foreign currency. The mill produces, among other products, book, bond, kraft and sulphite papers, newsprint, tissues, fruit wrapping, and duplicating and off-set papers.

The rising standard of living in Israel over the past few years has resulted in a rapid increase in *per capita* paper consumption, which has risen to 61 lbs. annually. Improved marketing methods and greater use of paper by the food and allied industries, have also led to a continuing increase in paper sales.

Sales should soar: American-Israeli Paper Mills, sold £11.7 million of paper in 1958/59 and expected to increase this total to £30-35 million in 1960/61. The company, which represents a \$20

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million investment, paid a 5 per cent cash dividend and a 3 per cent stock dividend in 1958/59.

Its main justification for raising prices today is its stated desire to maintain a 5 per cent dividend—a policy which does not necessarily impress the consumer to whom the higher prices are passed on. The average price rise is 8 per cent.

The dip in pulp costs over the past three years, never passed on to the consumer, has not, in the view of the paper mill, sufficiently off-set increased production costs.

Basing itself on the fact that the paper industry abroad earns 18-20 per cent gross (8-12 per cent net) American-Israeli Paper Mills is determined to maintain its high rate of profit, passing on the amortisation costs of new plant to the consumer.

Israelis pay twice as much: The fact that, even before the recent price increase, the Israeli consumer already paid approximately twice as much for paper as the average consumer abroad, appears not to have been taken into account.

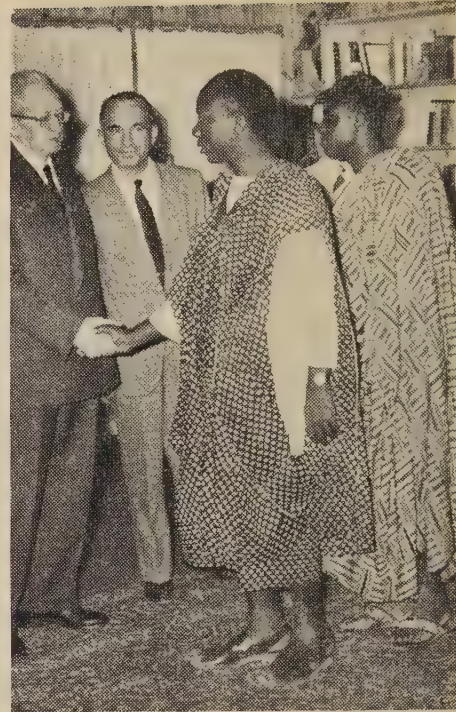
Part of the reason for this is of course due to various Finance Ministry levies. The Paper Mills' rate of profit, according to *Ha'aretz*, has already risen from 9 per cent in 1955/56 to 28 per cent on active capital in 1958/59 (or from £546,000 to £2,380,000) and a ton of imported newsprint now costs less (£550 per ton) than one locally produced (£564—per ton). Since paper prices are not controlled, and import licences withheld for any paper produced at Hadera, the American Israeli Paper Mills have a virtual monopoly.

ONLY TWO NIGERIANS IN THE COUNTRY

NO RACE PREJUDICE TO SPEAK OF

Tel Aviv:

The celebration of Nigeria's independence in Tel Aviv was an interesting event. As there are only two Nigerians resident in Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Onochie, the affair was held at the Gha-



ONOCHE MEETS THE PRESIDENT
Much can be learnt

naian Embassy, which had offered hospitality to the newest—and largest—of its African sister states.

The guests were unusual for a diplomatic event, being mainly students, scientists and artists, with a sprinkling of notables and officials, and a couple of journalists. The Ghana Embassy staff, including the Ambassador's brother, attended in full and helped to hand round drinks, caviar and French salami, while at the top of the stairs leading to the roof, Ben Onochie and his wife Dorothy received their guests and accepted congratulations.

Ben Onochie has been here for over a year, on an Israel Government fellowship. He is a graduate agronomist and is putting in two years' work at the Hebrew University Agricultural Faculty in Rehovot on the study of field crops, under the guidance of Professor Horowitz.

Born in Western Nigeria, and a graduate of Ibadan University, Onochie is at present engaged in experiments in enriching soil with phosphorus for the intensive cultivation of groundnuts. The experiments are designed to show how much fertiliser is retained in different types of soil, and how much lost through erosion.

Approximately 11 per cent of Nigeria's national income in 1959 was derived from groundnuts—especially in the less developed north of the country—so their scientific cultivation is of increasing

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importance to Nigeria.

Ben Onochie feels that much can be learnt from Israel in the agricultural sphere, especially about livestock and poultry production, the distribution of animal fodder on a co-operative basis (which greatly reduces its cost) and the co-operative movement in general.

Ben and Dorothy Onochie feel accepted here and like the country. Race prejudice in the academic world, they said, was practically non-existent and they had made many friends in University circles. "Of course, prejudice does exist in some quarters", Ben said, "but it is the exception rather than the rule."

Both he and his wife have learnt the language and Ben follows lectures in Hebrew. Dorothy attends the O.R.T. school in Tel Aviv, where she studies handicraft. When they return to Nigeria, they will have made many friends here for their country.

LEATHER INDUSTRY IN A BAD WAY

TOO MANY SMALL WORKSHOPS

"The country's leather industry is in very bad straits and is really only a trail blazer for the plastics industry", according to Erwin Jones, one of the country's leading leather experts.

Jones came here from Austria at the beginning of the second World War and has been in the country ever since, with a five-year interruption during 1946-51, when he represented an international leather concern in France and Poland.

At the beginning of the second World War, the leather industry here was very small, but it grew rapidly after 1939, particularly in the sphere of military supplies. Based entirely on imported raw materials—hides and skins are imported chiefly from South Africa, the U.S.A. and, more recently, France—the industry enjoyed a post-war boom as well.

Too inefficient: During the early nineteen-fifties, raw materials were imported at the rate of 35 piastres to the dollar and sold at approximately £27. However, largely perhaps because of this situation, the industry failed to establish itself on an efficient and up-to-date basis.

The large number of small manufacturers—in effect family workshops with only one paid worker or none at all, working eighteen hours a day, proved too much for the few manufacturers who had attempted to invest in modernised plants. Their overheads and heavy taxation precluded immediate profits, and they went out of business.

Today, production of sole leather, for

example, has remained exclusively in the hands of small workshops, still importing their raw materials at the rate of £1.80 to the dollar, or £5.06 to the pound sterling, using mainly frozen sterling balances in South Africa.

Mostly in Petach Tikva: Quality remains exceedingly low, and there is enormous over-production, each small manufacturer (mostly in the Petach Tikvah area) under-bidding his competitor.

Since they are selling their production at below market prices, they are almost all heavily in debt and working on credit. The finished goods sell at far above world market prices, with middlemen, shoe manufacturers and retail stores reaping the profit.

On the other hand, low quality is inducing increasing numbers of shoe manufacturers to go over to such products as rubber and composition soles and heels, utterly unsuitable for this climate, the leather men say, as they frequently lead to skin and foot troubles.

"Production must be cut": The Government, according to Jones, tries to impose certain standards of quality, but enforcement of regulations is faulty because of staff shortages. The only way to improve quality, in Jones' view, would be to curtail production by way of a drastic decrease in import licences.

This would, in turn, lower the credit deficit and automatically lead to an improvement in quality, for once manufacturers were forced to compete in terms of quality rather than quantity, quality would be sure to win. If the present system continued, the entire industry would be ruined.

The few factories producing quality goods are those concerned with leather for handbags, gloves, and so on. They are on the larger side and are equipped with modern machinery bought under the Reparations Agreement.

Exports rise: That decent sole leather can be produced here, is shown by the fact that shoe exports to such countries as Poland and Ghana have been rising steadily. Israelis are beginning to wonder why they alone have to put up with poor quality shoes and sore feet.

IN BRIEF

NEW CITRIC ACID PLANT

By late 1961, a citric acid plant producing 1,500 short tons a year will be in operation on a 10-acre site overlooking the River Kishon near Haifa. The \$2 million plant will be built by the Miles Chemical Company, an American firm, and will be controlled by a new subsidiary. Miles Chemicals Israel Ltd. Plans

for the project were announced jointly by Miles President H. F. Roderick and Shimon Horn, Director of the Israel Investment Authority in the U.S. The plant, which, it is hoped, will export up to 750 tons of citric acid a year, will be partly financed by an Israel Government loan.

Prepared by Jewish Observer—
Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore
Street, Tel Aviv. Phone 65882 and
63303.

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

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Fri. 28th October: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.
Sat. 29th October: 20.15 The News. 20.25 The Lighter Side. 20.35 Cantorial Music.
Sun. 30th October: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage: Bedouins, Philistines and Israelite Warriors: The Northern Negev. 20.40 "In the Jewish World."
Mon. 31st October: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Sol Temkin Talks About Country Life. 20.30 Israel Hit Parade.
Tues. 1st November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 From East to West: Personal Greetings and Record Requests.
Wed. 2nd November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Tune of the Week. 20.30 Visit to the Weizmann Archives.
Thurs. 3rd November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, October 29

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION in conjunction with the **COMMERCIAL ROAD GREAT SYNAGOGUE**, 262 Commercial Road, E.1. M'lava Malka. Speakers: Dr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Mr. M. Lederman and Mr. Dan Goren (Israel). Musical items by: Rev. E. Kraushar and Rev. B. Smus. Mr. N. Rabinowitz will preside. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, November 1

ILFORD & DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY. Mark Lewis Hall, Beehive Lane, Ilford. Balfour Day. Speakers: Jon Kimche and Victor Mishcon. Film-show: "Jonathan and Tali" and latest Israeli News-reel. 8.15 p.m.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY. Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Lecture Series: "Cultural Centres in Israel." Subject: "The Technion" by Arthur Blok. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 2

NORTH FINCHLEY & DISTRICT Z.S. 1 Preston Park, N.3 (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Weber). "The Jewish Communities in Eastern Europe" by Dr. Elizabeth Eppler. Mr. A. A. Franklin will preside. 8.30 p.m.

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ORT

JEWRY'S "POINT FOUR"

GUILDHALL CELEBRATION AFTER LONDON CONFERENCE

For Jewry, the Industrial Revolution came late. While coal made the steel that turned peasants into artisans all over Europe and set the wheels of capitalism humming, the Jewish masses kept to their books and their ghettos. Life meant devotion to the things of the spirit. Therefore the faith did not die, but there was little economic progress to nourish the body.

Not before 1880 did a movement begin to bring Jewry abreast with the world about it. And it happened in St. Petersburg, with the granting of permission by Tsar Alexander II to a group of Jews to raise funds so as to build trade schools and encourage the growth of Jewish agricultural colonies that utilised machinery as well as men's hands.

Five-day review : ORT, the Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training, was born. Last week its 80th anniversary congress was held in London, to be greeted by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan, to number among its delegates a former French Premier, and to conduct a five-day review of its work in Israel, North Africa, Iran and various parts of Europe, including Poland.

Old though it is, ORT has been likened to the American Point Four programme, first introduced by President Truman as overseas aid in its most potent form : to help people become independent through the learning of skills and the application of techniques. ORT began in Russia with nothing more ambitious than a few dozen sewing-machines. This was the piece of equipment that for nearly 60 years was to be the faithful servant of the Jewish economy. Out of it flowed the immense factories of Seventh Avenue, the sweatshops of the East End, the street-corner sewing circles of Casablanca. Today the world has changed,

and ORT with it.

New emphasis : There are 40,000 men, women and young people attending ORT schools this year, or engaged on courses under its teachers. Less than one-quarter are in the "needle trades". The emphasis is on electronics, engineering, machine repair, draughtsmanship, the industrial arts. Jews have had to meet the mid-century challenge of technology. Frequently, as in Morocco, it was through ORT that the Jews set the pace of progress. For the ORT schools of North Africa are better equipped than similar public institutions, while their teaching staffs are drawn from an international pool of expert personnel.

The Chairman of the World ORT Union is a modest professor of economics at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Dr. William Haber knows something about the proper utilisation of manpower. (He was for several years principal advisor in this field to the U.S. Secretary of Labour). And he told the delegates from 30 countries who assembled at Caxton Hall on Sunday for the opening session of the congress that "ORT is no longer a minor agency of Jewish self-help. It is the largest non-Governmental programme for vocational education in the world, although the function it performs is very often of a Governmental character". Dr. Haber calculated that in recent years the ORT network of 650 training and educational units had given instruction to 300,000 students.

Why London? : ORT came to London for its 80th congress and went in for the pomp of a Guildhall dinner with the frank intention of thrusting its work before a community where it is now little known. The British branch of the organisation was founded four decades ago. But over the years its activities decreased, mainly because of the need for practical work in those parts of Europe more deeply affected by the ravages of two world wars. With Britain now providing the means for so much technological progress in the under-developed areas of the world, and with the Anglo-Jewish community the leading fund-raiser for Israel after America, it is launching out afresh over here.

ORT crosses more than national frontiers. It has worn down prejudice. In Poland it is an acceptable agency to the Communist world, despite its American methods and orientation; in North Africa it is the Jewish body that Moslems like to work with, for the benefits they derive are tangible. ORT schools are not only open to Jews. In a changing world, they have set a pattern for the entry of Africa and Asia into the Machine Age.



CAXTON HALL PLATFORM
Industrial Revolution in a hurry

I.L.O. Chief at the Guildhall : It was this aspect particularly—industrialisation of the under-developed countries—that featured in the address by David Morse, Director of the Industrial Labour Office, at Tuesday's Guildhall banquet.

Noting the seemingly unwillingness of the nations to agree on disarmament, Morse also stressed their unprecedented willingness to assist the under-developed nations. While the world was faced with the possibility of destruction, it was also faced with the possibility of a future more glorious than had ever before been imagined.

But, he warned, immense investment in the under-developed nations was useless if they were not also equipped with the technicians and managers able to administer it. Equally important was that the people for whom this aid was intended should understand the changes being wrought in their society.

Does Anglo-Jewry understand ? Social education, he stressed, was the greatest underpinning for the growth of freedom in the under-developed countries, a lesson not lost on his O.R.T. sympathising audience which applauded praise of O.R.T. activities from a number of speakers, including Israel Ambassador Arthur Lourie, and Baroness Elliott of Harewood.

The Guildhall gathering, presided over by Chairman Dr. William Haber, provided a fitting close to the 80th anniversary congress. But only by the degree of financial support provided will it be possible to assess whether Anglo-Jewry has taken to its heart this barely understood but undoubtedly deserving social organisation.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

BREAKING THROUGH THE RING OF ENMITY

HOW ISRAEL CAN MAKE FRIENDS: SIR KEITH JOSEPH



Officers of Southport J.P.A. committee with (extreme left) Sir Keith Joseph

Sir Keith Joseph, Bart., M.P. for North-East Leeds, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and a member of the J.P.A. administrative committee, told a large Southport gathering last week how he thought Israel could win more friends overseas.

He was addressing the annual J.P.A. dinner of this community, which was presided over by joint chairman J. Smush and raised a sum of £9,000 towards the 1960 campaign. Southport's contribution, it will be recalled, constitutes the last of the major city campaigns of the year, and as such is of much more than local importance.

At the time of the Bandung conference, declared Sir Keith, the Afro-Asian bloc had evidenced animosity toward Israel. This, however, had been broken down by Israel's policy of making unofficial contacts on the technical and cultural level. The next problem was the relations between Israel and the Communist bloc. The speaker thought that these will be improved only when it pleases the Communists to do so, and not because of any initiative on the Israel side.

Finally, there was the long-standing enmity of the Arab world towards Israel. Sir Keith Joseph thought that many Arab leaders wanted to make peace with

Israel, but had not yet learned to live with a Jewish state. In the meantime Israel must take the precaution of remaining strong, and her security was the responsibility of every Jew, not solely the Jews of Israel.

Another speaker was S. W. Gold, J.P.A. provincial director, who made the appeal. He stressed the enormous backlog of unfinished business left in Israel by a decade of mass immigration. "Un-

less we act quickly," he warned, "there will be a legacy of social problems of vast dimensions!"

In introducing the proceedings, Mr. Smush paid tribute to his co-chairman, Leslie Solomons, and all those who had worked with him for the success of their effort. Not least of these were Maurice Myers (another speaker) and Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Also occupying the platform were Rabbi Dr. A. E. Silverstone and Rev. Trabovitch.

J.P.A. LUNCHEON CLUB

In response to requests from many of our workers in London, the J.P.A. administrative committee has decided to renew the programme of Luncheon Club meetings which was conducted so successfully several years ago.

It will be recalled that the object of the Luncheon Club was to give campaign officers the opportunity to meet experts in various aspects of Israel life and to have factual information on their subjects of specialisation.

First luncheon of this year's season will take place on Thursday, November 10, at Selby's Restaurant, 6 Hanover Street, W.1 at 1 p.m., when the speaker will be Jon Kimche, Editor of the *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*.

The charge is one guinea per person, exclusive of wines and bar, and applications for tickets should be addressed to S. Y. Harwich, J.P.A. general secretary, 75 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

36th Annual Conference

OF THE

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1960

SAVOY HOTEL (EMBANKMENT ENTRANCE) W.C.2

At 7.30 p.m.

In the Chair:

The President of the Jewish National Fund, **MR. ROSSER CHINN**

Guest Speakers:

The Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev., **DR. ISRAEL BRODIE**

H.E. the Israel Ambassador, **MR. ARTHUR LOURIE**

The Chairman of the K.K.L. Board of Directors, **MR. JACOB TSUR**

The President of the Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation,
MR. BARNETT JANNER, M.P.

The Treasurer of the Joint Palestine Appeal, **MR. HYAM MORRISON**

Sunday, November 6—Public Session, 2.15 p.m.

Further information from the Conference Secretary, Jewish National Fund,
65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 (MUS 6111)

J P A - J N F N E W S

We asked MOSHE DAVIS, secretary of the J.N.F. Youth and Education department, to describe the work at his office. He does so below.

A LOOK ROUND THE YOUTH DEPARTMENT

I know that our office is not very imposing. It is difficult to get to... upstairs, along a passage, downstairs, through a dark corridor... and there you are. That is—if the main office door opens! Often the cleaners lock it with the wrong key and a further diversion is entailed. But now you are here, do please forgive the untidiness and glance at the correspondence lying on the desk.

One's morning post is always a sure indication of the nature of the business transacted. Our mail is diverse indeed. A letter from Rhodesia ordering some books. A card from India... "do you have anything suitable for children, on the Festivals?" A note from a teacher in Liverpool: "Why haven't you sent more posters?" A question from a parent: "My child has homework on the subject of Jerusalem. Can you...?" And non-Jews also seek information on material for their Sunday Schools.

Competitions: Children are busy sending in their competitions. Several thousand of them enter and many of their attempts are highly decorative and amusing. We would like a little time to pause

over some of them and try to understand the subtleties of thought that have produced such ingenious answers. But now the 'phone starts to ring.

A society of young people want a speaker. Subject? "Something to do with leadership." What about "How to climb ladders"? "Excellent." Fixed.

"How many trees? In whose name? Ah! for his *Barmitzvah*... and you must have the certificate by tomorrow morning without fail!" (No comment).

A Zionist youth movement is planning a House-to-House Drive for the J.N.F. and needs the badges of authority. We are sorry we cannot supply you with the badges until we have the names! But you cannot get the names until we have the badges...??? Ah, well. We shall have to arrange it some way!

Personal calls: Now the callers start to arrive. They would like to see the six Aleph Bet books we have published. Our visitors deliberate at length on the various titles: "Round the Year," "Hero Book," "Bible Stories" and others. Whilst they are deciding, we pack some films for despatch to various Commissions who

have ordered them. After half an hour's search the visitors depart with a songbook and a map.

During a "lull" in the afternoon, we can get on with routine matters... the youth function we are arranging for next month, the minutes of the last meeting of the Zionist Youth Council, a further glance over the material we propose sending out to teachers next month. (Make a note: must check what has happened to the stuff at the printers!)

And now, if there is *really* half an hour of quiet, couldn't we do a little editing of that proposed publication at present rusticated in the cupboard? But no! Our *shaliach* has just come into the office, having returned from an exhausting visit to the provinces. He has visited Hebrew classes, spoken to a gathering of teachers and we now have to consider many of the suggestions and comments which were put forward.

Light in the cellar: We hope you are not too tired! Maybe the afternoon tea break will refresh you sufficiently, so that you can take a trip down into the gloom of our cellar. There you will see a vast assortment of material of all kinds. Posters from Israel, puzzles, tree charts, prizes, flags. Perhaps some of it familiar to you from your own *Cheder* days or from the time you looked around the youth centre in your town. Sorry we have nothing on *Sukkot*. It was all taken for decoration purposes—a sell out.

It's been nice having you with us in the Youth and Education department of the J.N.F. Do drop in again, or phone, or write. We like to keep in touch.

* * *

In addition to Mr. Davis and the *shaliach* from Israel, David Barkar, the work of the Youth and Education department is supervised by a committee of which Dr. I. Levy, O.B.E., is chairman and Beatrice Barwell vice-chairman. There is also a committee of liaison officers that consists of nominees from senior Commissions. This is led by H. Stern.

The department represents the collective voice on educational matters of the eight Zionist youth movements operating in Great Britain and Ireland. It also publishes for educational bodies in Western Europe, and keeps in touch with youth workers in North Africa. Many of its competitions, particularly the Bible Quiz, have overseas participants.



Volunteer sales staff display Youth Department publications at last year's J.N.F. annual conference

JPA - JNF NEWS

YOUNGER
COMMISSIONS

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS



*Sandra Goldstein, new chairman
Birmingham Auxiliary Commission*

At the annual general meeting of the Birmingham J.N.F. Auxiliary, the retiring chairman, John Ruck, revealed that a record figure of £1,350 had been collected during the past year. Activities had included a tree drive and an Independence Day dance, as well as Box collections.

Mr. Ruck welcomed as the new chairman Sandra Goldstein, who, like her father, Jack Goldstein, has established for herself a reputation for hard work and initiative.

Rev. Sidney Gold, newly-appointed Chief Minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation, who also spoke, mentioned his close association with J.N.F. activities in the past and his desire to continue similarly in Birmingham.

Many new members were present in Liverpool at the Younger Commission's annual meeting, held at the home of Eric Sharff. He gave members a report on his recent trip to Israel with the Younger J.N.F. Group. A sum of £220 had been raised at one social function alone, and a successful year was reported by John Lewis, the chairman.

The following officers were elected: hon. life pres., Henry Black; vice-pres., Jack Maurice; chairman, Eric Sharff; vice-chairman, John Lewis; treas., J.

Ingram; hon. secretary, Mrs. Michael Shaw; asst. hon. secretary, Miss Sally Marks; publicity officer, Max Bernstone.

NEW J.N.F. GROUP
FOR TOTTENHAM

Jewish citizens of the Tottenham district have decided to form themselves into a J.N.F. Commission.

This follows a meeting which took place last week at which the Mayor of Tottenham, Cllr. H. Langer, J.P., moved a resolution that: "This meeting forms itself into a committee, the purpose of which is to raise monies for the Jewish National Fund." This was seconded by A. S. Zimmerman, at whose home the meeting had taken place, and passed unanimously. The gathering had heard from Ram Haviv, J.N.F. director, of the part played by the Jewish National Fund in the growth and consolidation of the State of Israel. Mr. Haviv put the view that Israel was a significant factor in Jewish life the world over, and he stressed the importance of the young country's being prepared to receive a very large number of immigrants at some future date.

H. J. Osterley, J.N.F. executive director, described the various aspects of fund-raising and assured those present that they could count on the fullest support from the various departments at J.N.F. head office.

HAMPSTEAD J.N.F. COMMISSION

presents

"TOYS IN THE
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By LILLIAN HELLMAN

starring Wendy Hiller,

Diana Wynyard, Ian Bannen,
Coral Browne

at the

PICCADILLY THEATRE, W.1
on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15,
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Tickets: 5 gns., 4 gns., 3 gns., 2½ gns., 2 gns.,
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THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. Chodosh, 79 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £8.17.6. Mrs. A. Glassman, 19 Cedra Court, Cazenove Road, N.16, £3.4.6. Mrs. Larznitsky, 1b Fountayne Road, N.16, £3.3.9. Mrs. Murray, 139 Kyverdale Road, N.16, £2.16.6. Dr. and Mrs. M. Frohlich, 60 Lullington Garth, N.12, £2.16.2. Dr. Mindel, 85 Northiam, N.12, £2.10.5. Mrs. Millan, 54 Prince George Road, N.16, £2.9.0. Mr. Grayeff, 42 Friern Park, N.12, £2.5.5. Mrs. Samson, 4 Woodside Avenue, N.12, £2.3.0. Mr. D. Bresh, 61 Michleham Down, N.12, £2.2.0. Mrs. Sheldon, 145 Holden Road, N.12, £2.1.10. Mr. H. Cohen, 7 Cedra Court, Cazenove Road, N.16, £2.1.9. Mrs. Kerpin, 25 Granville Place, N.12, £2.1.4. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Dr. S. Chazan, 37 Toynbee Street, E.1, £3.13.7. Messrs. Be Be Products, 6 Commercial Street, E.1, £3.10.0. Mr. Gasson, 4 Barnett House, E.1, £2.11.6. Mr. Abraham Glick, 12 Tyne Street, E.1, £2.6.0. Mr. Lewis Kay, 58 Commercial Street, E.1, £2.4.8. Miss Harris, 165 Wentworth Buildings, Wentworth Street, E.1, £2.2.9. Mr. H. Cohen, 57 Whitechapel High Street, E.1, £2.2.0. R.K.S. Furniture, 57 Redchurch Street, E.2, £2.2.0. Mr. H. Provisor, 89 Wentworth Street, E.1, £2.1.0.

W. LONDON: Miss Hull, 15 Watchfield Court, Sutton Court Road, W.4, £3.0.0. Mr. Emil Speyer, 2 South Parade, W.4, £2.4.6.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. Miller, 95 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £9.11.2. Mrs. M. Rabinowitch, 27 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £6.10.0. Mrs. L. Lesser, 5 Allingham Court, N.W.3, £6.7.0. Mr. A. Lev, 113 Sunny Gardens Road, N.W.4, £5.0.0. Mrs. L. B. Sigler, 49b Elsworth Road, N.W.3, £4.17.6. Mr. D. Kaye, 6 Green Lane, N.W.4, £4.4.0. Mrs. M. Hollander, 13 Eton Rise, N.W.3, £3.18.6. Mrs. Anna Haymann, 12 Glenmore Road, N.W.3, £3.10.0. Mr. White, 107 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £3.2.10. Mr. Joseph Gold, 'Phredella House', Hyver Hill, Mill Hill, N.W.7, £3.1.4. Mr. B. Segal, 124 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £3.0.7. Mr. L. L. Roth, 54 Lyndale Avenue, N.W.2, £3.0.0. Mr. Black, 44 Green Lane, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mr. Arnold Kessel, 21 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.11.9. Mr. S. R. Cohen, 95 Cleveland Gardens, N.W.2, £2.10.6. Mr. R. Hahn, 55 Gilling Court, N.W.3, £2.8.0. Mrs. C. Nathan, 584 Watford Way, N.W.7, £2.6.4. Mrs. E. Kramer, 44 Pattison Road, N.W.2, £2.5.2. Mr. M. Essex, 128 Finchley Lane, N.W.4, £2.3.8. Mr. Kasriel, 46 Eton Court, N.W.3, £2.2.0. Mrs. Blumenthal, 5 Eton Garages, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.2.0. Mr. D. Sharp, 14 Allingham Court, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, £2.2.0. Mr. Lunn, 73 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Krennitzer, 22 Tudor Close, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Selig Margulies, 10 Southbourne Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Bruske, 7 Cumbrian Gardens, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. Goldrie, 12 Hecroft Avenue, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. Stern, 8 Ballantrae House, Lyndale, N.W.2, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. L. Bagel, 9 Royston Gardens, £3.12.3.

KEW: Mr. J. Broder, 39 Berwyn Road, £13.0.0. **ROMFORD:** Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman, 64 Grantham Gardens, Chadwell Heath, £4.0.0.

STANMORE: Mrs. R. Newman, 17 Dovercourt Gardens, £6.12.5. Mr. H. Rayner, 7 Merriem Court, Merriem Avenue, £2.2.6. Mr. H. Powell, 20 Landsdowne Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. Grovic, 15 Valencia Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. Wix, 'Mallory', Priory Drive, Stanmore Hill, £2.0.0.

TWICKENHAM: Mrs. Simons, 44 Lebanon Park, £2.0.0.

BELFAST: Mrs. Rosenfield, 333 Ravenhill Road, £7.19.0. Mr. A. Black, 11 North Circular Road, £4.0.0.

BLACKBURN: Mr. A. Hubert, 5 Crosshill Road, £6.12.4. Mr. W. Hubert, "Cortina", Knowsly Road, £3.0.0. Mr. H. Samuel, 73 Hr. Croft Road, £2.4.7. Mr. J. Rosenberg, 17 Holland Street, £2.2.0. Mr. E. David, 6 Strawberry Bank, £2.2.0.

BRISTOL: Mr. Meyer, 8 Brent Road, £4.0.0. Misses Blohm, 5 Theresa Avenue, Bishopston, £3.12.3.

GLASGOW: Mr. M. B. Links, 21 Nithsdale Road, S.1, £2.12.0. Mrs. B. Madisky, 2 Nithsdale Drive, S.1, £2.5.0. Mr. L. Shenkin, 40 Tinto Road, Glasgow, S.3, £2.2.0. Mr. D. Isaacs, 173 Nithsdale Road, S.1, £2.2.0. Mr. M. F. Steen, L.D.S., 1 Newark Drive, S.1, £2.0.0.

MANCHESTER: Mr. Rosovski, 294 Great Cheetham Street, Salford, 7, £3.2.6. Mr. Shamash, 148 Barlow Moor Road, 20, £2.10.0.

SHEFFIELD: Mr. Cecil Levison, 17 Stumperlowe Park Road, 10, £12.0.0. Mrs. Eva Cantor, 'Belvedere', Ecclesall Road South, 11, £9.0.0. Mr. M. Lewis, 284 Dobcroft Road, £5.0.0. Mr. I. Lewis, 100 Dobcroft Road, £5.0.0. Mr. C. M. Nathan, 668 Abbey Lane, £3.17.6. Alderman I. Lewis, 23 Bowling Green Street, £3.3.0. Mr. H. Caplan, 10 Broad Elms Lane, £3.3.0. Mr. D. Brown, 123 Dobcroft Road, £3.0.0. Mr. H. Freeda, 19 Clarendon Road, £2.3.6. Mrs. L. Morris, 83 Woodholm Road, £2.2.0. Mr. Basil Latner, 133 Tom Lane, 10, £2.2.0. Mr. C. Caplan, 56 Common Lane, £2.2.0. Mr. Stephen Cantor, The Hawthorns, Croft Lane, Whirlow, 11, £2.0.0.

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The DAILY HERALD has special reasons for regretting the death of the 'News Chronicle.' For while it has been a rival it has been an ally too. We have been on the same side in all the great crises of recent history.

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We need great radical newspapers. The 'News Chronicle' was unique. Nothing can quite replace it. But the nearest popular paper to it, in character and policy, is the DAILY HERALD—the new and independent DAILY HERALD.

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Change to the

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